

### III. REMARKS

1. Claims 1, 16 and 30 are amended. Claims 39-41 are new.
2. Claims 1-8, 13-23, 27-32, and 34-38 are not unpatentable over the combination of Smith, Bulfur and Biliris under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Claim 1 recites that a notification message is transmitted to the terminal. The notification message is stored in the terminal. The notification message is automatically erased from the memory of the terminal in response to the contacting. The combination of Smith, Bulfer and Biliris does not disclose or suggest automatically erasing a notification message from the memory of the terminal in response to contacting from the terminal a specific address for gaining access to information based on the notification message. Thus, the combination of Smith, Bulfur and Biliris does not and cannot disclose or suggest the features recited by Applicant in the claims.

The Examiner acknowledges that Smith does not teach erasing the notification message "from the memory of the terminal" in response to a specific procedure related to the contacting. Bulfur does not overcome this deficiency.

Although Smith may disclose that the mobile telephone 1100 stores all received SMS messages in memory, there is no disclosure in Bulfer related to erasing the SMS messages, or notification messages from the memory of the mobile phone.

Bulfer is directed to consolidating multiple mailboxes into a "single universal mailbox". (Abstract, lines 1-2). Although the agent may notify the user of a new message according to a predetermined notification method, there is no disclosure related to "erasing" a notification message stored in a "memory of the terminal" as claimed by Applicant.

Fig. 2 of Bulfer illustrates how the messaging agent 10 interfaces between the different messaging services 22, 24, 28, 30 and the customer interface 50. In Bulfer, the agent the agent 12 logs on to each messaging service and retrieves new messages. The new messages are deposited in the user's mailbox. (Col. 2, lines 44-17). Although Bulfer discloses "notifying" the user of the new messages, (col. 2, lines 49-51), Bulfer does not disclose storing a notification message in the terminal as is claimed by Applicant.

Rather, Bulfer discloses something completely different. In Bulfer, the agent 12 can leave a notification in each of the polled mailboxes, (Col. 2, lines 53-55). "Thus, when the agent 12 finds new messages in an individual source system, it would retrieve the messages, integrate them into the user's mailbox in the mail repository 18, delete the messages from the source system, and then "leave a single message on the source system." (Col. 2, lines 55-59). Thus, the "notification message" referred to by Bulfer is not sent to or stored in the "terminal", as claimed by Applicant, but rather is stored in one of the source systems 22, 24, 28, 30. The notification message is deleted from one of these source systems 22, 24, 28, 30, once the user retrieves their message from the mail repository 18. (Col. 2, line 64 to Col. 3, line 2). In order to delete the notification message in Bulfer, the agent 12 must access "each source system" and "deactivate the notification". (Col. 2, line 67 to Col. 3, line 2). This process disclosed by Bulfer is not what is claimed by Applicant.

Rather, what is claimed by Applicant is "storing" the notification message in "a memory of the terminal". When the terminal gains access to the first information, the notification message is erased from the "memory of the terminal". Bulfer does not store a "notification message" in "the terminal" and thus cannot erase a notification message "in the terminal". The "notification message" in Bulfer triggers the "message waiting notification capabilities" of the "source system". (Col. 2, lines 62-64). Once the user retrieves their messages

from the "mail repository 18" the agent 12 will delete the notification message from the "source system". This is not the same as erasing the "notification message" from the memory of the terminal in response to accessing the information as claimed by Applicant; because Bulfer does not leave a notification message in the "terminal" as claimed by Applicant.

Therefore, the combination of Smith and Bulfer cannot disclose or suggest erasing the notification message **from the memory of the terminal** as claimed by Applicant.

Furthermore, there is no motivation to combine Smith with Bulfer to achieve what is claimed by Applicant. In Smith, the telecommunications equipment receives notification messages corresponding to pending messages of different types. (Abstract, lines 4-7). Bulfer polls various messaging systems, retrieves the messages and leaves notification messages in each of the polled mailboxes. (col. 2, lines 53-55). There is no reason one would look to a system where notifications are stored in the telecommunications equipment to a system where notifications are stored in the messaging systems to achieve a system where notifications are erased from the memory of a terminal, as claimed by Applicant.

The Examiner states that the reason to combine is to assure that a subscriber receives all waiting messages. Yet, there is nothing in either of these references to suggest that a subscriber would somehow not receive a waiting message. Smith clearly discloses that the user is made aware of pending messages. There is no deficiency related to the subscriber receiving all messages. Similarly, in Bulfer, the subscriber is clearly identified as being able to retrieve all pending messages that are aggregated by the agent. Further, a person seeking to address the problem solved by Applicant would not look to either Smith or Bulfer for a solution to that problem.

Applicant addresses the problem of automatically deleting notification messages stored in a terminal. Neither Smith nor Bulfer addresses this. There is no benefit or advantage to be obtained by combining these references, contrary to the Examiner's statement. In either system, the user is assured of receiving or being able to retrieve all pending messages. Thus, the Examiner's proposition cannot serve as the basis for a reason to combine these references.

Since there is no motivation to combine Smith and Bulfer, and the proposed combination does not teach each element claimed by Applicant, a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is not and cannot be established.

Combining Biliris with Smith and Bulfer does not overcome the above-mentioned deficiencies. The examiner relies on Biliris for the teaching of erasing notification messages from the memory of the terminal. However, what is taught by Biliris is not what is claimed by Applicant.

In Biliris, a notification message can be transmitted from the messaging server 106 to the recipient system. (Col. 3, lines 45-48). If the recipient does not desire message delivery, the recipient may delete the notification. (Col. 3, lines 49-55). However, this is not what is claimed by Applicant.

Claim 1 recites "gaining access to said first information" and erasing from memory the notification message in response gaining access to the first information.

Biliris only teaches deleting the notification manually by the user, if the user "does not desire message delivery". (Col. 3, lines 49-55).

Thus, combining Biliris with Smith and Bulfer does not disclose or suggest what is recited by Applicant in the claims.

Again, there is no motivation to combine Biliris with Smith and Bulfer. Biliris is directed to allowing the message recipients to have control over message delivery and charging the cost of a message to the sender. (Abstract, lines 1-4).

Here again, the Examiner states that the reason to combine is to assure that a subscriber receives all waiting messages. However, as noted previously, no such deficiency has been identified with respect to either Smith or Bulfer, and no such advantage would be achieved by the combination. Biliris involves a manual response from the message recipient as to whether or not they wish to receive the message. (See e.g. FIG. 2A, ref. 208-216). The message recipient must determine whether "they desire message to be delivered 252". (Col. 3, lines 48-49). Biliris is almost a step backward from Smith and Bulfer, where messages are made available. Applicant claims the ability to access the message and then, automatically delete the notification message in the terminal, once the message is accessed.

Thus, there is no motivation to combine Biliris with Smith and Bulfer and combining Biliris with Bulfer and Smith does not teach each feature claimed by Applicant. Therefore, a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is not established.

Claims 1, 16 and 30 are thus allowable over the cited combination of references. The dependent claims are at least allowable by reason of their respective dependencies.

Claims 5 and 20 recite that the procedure in response to which the notification message is erased includes initiating content, establishing contact with the address and disconnecting. This is not disclosed by the combination of referenced. The Examiner refers to Bulfer. However, Bulfer only states that once the user "retrieves" their messages from the mail repository, the agent will delete the notification from the source system. Bulfer does not mention

"disconnecting" as claimed by Applicant. Thus, each element of the claim is not disclosed or suggested.

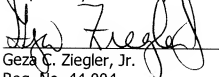
Claims 6, 8 and 23 are not disclosed by the combination of referenced because in Bulfer, the notification messages are not stored in the terminal. Rather, they are stored in the source systems (Col. 3, lines 1-2). Thus, Bulfer cannot teach erasing notification messages stored in the terminal.

Claims 7, 22 and 32 are not unpatentable because Bulfer does not teach erasing a notification message from the memory of the terminal as recited by Applicant in the claims.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge \$120 for a one-month extension of time together with \$810 for a Request for Continued Examination, \$150 for additional claim fees, and any other fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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